Most numerous among the Jewish artisans are those engaged in the garment and leather trades; they comprise almost half of all Jewish artisans. Next come the metal trades (plumbers, locksmiths, watchmakers, etc.) and the food trades; either group comprises about 10 per cent of the Jewish artisans. In the total of persons occupied in handicrafts and home industries, the percentage of Jews amounts—

In tlie Ukraine . to 35-6 (% of Jews in the total population. 54)
„ White Russia . „ 59-8 („ „ „ „ 8-2)
„ Moscow . . „ 11-4 („ „ „ „ 6-5)
„ Leningrad . „ 11-0 („ „ „ „ 5-3)

In single trades the percentage of Jews rises even to 70-75, *e.g.* in the garment, textile, and food trades in White Russia, while in the printing works in White Russia it amounts to 88 per cent, and in the Ukraine to 75-4.

In 1926 in the Ukraine the number of Jewish labourers in industry and handicrafts amounted to 92,409, of which 63 per cent worked in factories and 37 per cent in home industries and workshops. Besides in the ordinary Jewish trades, their number is considerable in the metal industries, especially in Leningrad and Moscow.

For White Russia there* is the official census of workmen in factories, undertaken in July 1929. There

were 14,037 Jewish workmen in 210 factories, forming 33-8 per cent of the total. The proportion of Jews among the workmen was highest in the cotton mills (81 per cent), the garment industry (77-5), printing works (76), hide and leather trades (55). On the other hand there were only 6*4 per cent Jewish workmen in the linen mills, in the mineral and peat works 6-8,, and in the paper industry 9-8. These figures show that Jewish workmen have already entered factories to a marked extent. It must, however, be remembered that White Russia is an overwhelmingly agricultural country, and that its non-Jewish population has entered industry to a much smaller

o